SALMON
NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO

Copper Creek Ranger Station.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

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SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

The Salmon National Forest is located in east-central Idaho, on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, or Continental Divide. It comprises watersheds of the Upper Salmon River, including such main tributaries as Lemhi River, Northfork and Middlefork of Salmon River, Big Creek, and Horse Creek. The net area is 1,700,940 acres, of which 65,578 acres lie in Valley County and the remainder in Lemhi County, Idaho.

Lemhi and Salmon River Valleys, the principal areas in cultivation, extend from 5 to 25 miles in width and contain numerous grain and stock ranches, several active and numerous abandoned mining camps, together with many prosperous towns and villages. To the eastward is the rugged mountain summit of the Continental Divide (the Idaho-Montana State line) over which on August 12, 1805, Lewis and Clark, the famous explorers, were brought by their Shoshone guide, Toby, and the Indian woman, Sacajawea, to obtain their first view of the Pacific watershed.

The name Salmon was first applied by Lewis and Clark to what is now known as Carmen Creek, the name being derived from the Latin, salmo, meaning leaper. It was given to the salmon fish of these streams, because of its characteristic of jumping and climbing rapids, cataracts, and falls.

From August 12 to 31, 1805, the Lewis and Clark party remained in these valleys, their map and records affording the first historical documents of this vast area. The river known today as the Salmon was named by them, the Lewis River.

After having crossed over from the Beaverhead country in Montana, some time was spent in obtaining horses from Indians, and in a journey by Lieutenant Clark down the Salmon River in an attempt

WHEN THE FOREST BURNS, EVERYBODY LOSES

to discover a route to the Pacific Ocean. Because of the many rapids in the river and the precipitous nature of the country they abandoned the proposed route on the advice of friendly Indians, and crossed the mountains to the northward, reentering what is now Montana, via the Bitterroot Valley. Today a fair auto road parallels their trail from Beaverhead County, Mont., up Trail Creek, across Lemhi Pass, and down Agency Creek to Idaho State Highway No. 28; thence down the Lemhi River Valley to a junction with U. S. Highway No. 93 at Salmon City. This majestic highway follows closely the route of Lewis and Clark into the Bitterroot Valley of Montana.

Remnants of Fort Lemhi, Mormon settlement of 1855. First irrigation project in Idaho. Indians caused abandonment of this settlement in 1858. Outlines of the old adobe walls of the fort at the left.

On September 19, 1832, Captain Bonneville entered Lemhi Valley via Birch Creek, coming from Snake River Valley, and followed down Lemhi and Salmon Rivers to Carmen Creek, where he built a temporary fortification, horse corrals, and log cabins, remains of which are still to be seen. Captain Bonneville camped here, leading the life of a pioneer hunter and trapper, until November 20, 1832, when he retraced his trail up Salmon and Lemhi Rivers. In his story he refers to having held Christmas festivities in what is known as Swan Basin, a few miles southwest of Leadore, Idaho.

The next historical event of importance in this country was the immigration of Mormon settlers to the Lemhi Valley in June 1855, in an attempt to colonize the district. They built Fort Lemhi, constructed the first irrigation works in what is now Idaho, and tilled the fields. They were sorely

troubled by Bannock Indians, however, and in March 1858, they abandoned the settlement and returned to Utah. Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen, and one of their irrigation ditches, following the east side of the highway near the old fort, is still in use. Lemhi is a corruption of the name of a kingly character of the Book of Mormon, called Limhi.

Nearly snowed in—Salmon National Forest.

Until July 1866, there had been no permanent white settlement in what is now the Salmon Forest or Lemhi County. In that month a party of five prospectors from Elk Creek, Mont., led by F. B. Sharkey, entered the district and soon discovered placer gold on Napias Creek. Immediately there was a great stampede, composed largely of recently discharged Civil War veterans, and the town or camp of Leesburg was established. It flourished for a few years, producing much gold. Freight was supplied first via Fort Benton, Mont., and later, with the Union Pacific completed, from Corinne, Utah. Leesburg in 1867 is said to have had a population of 7,000 and in 1869 Lemhi County was created by act of a territorial legislature. Of the early settlers of Leesburg only a few stalwart miners survive.

From 1869 the mineral and agricultural development of the area was fairly rapid, and in 1910 the

Gilmore & Pittsburgh, the first railroad, a branch of the Northern Pacific, was built to Salmon City from Armstead, Mont.

Ancient Indian carvings are found on the upper Lemhi River and on Birch Creek and many paintings in picture writings appear upon cliffs along the Salmon River and its Middlefork tributary. Ethnologists believe that these were made by ancestors of the Indians met here by the Lewis and Clark party; however, no moderns, Indians, or others have been able to translate them.

Geologically, the valleys of Salmon and Lemhi Rivers are extremely interesting. Aeons ago, probably contemporaneous with the existence of Lake Bonneville which once covered Snake River Valley, the low altitudes of Lemhi Valley were occupied by a very deep lake, whose waters were inhabited by fish much like those of today and along whose shores vast beds of lignite were formed. Fossil remains of the fish are frequently found in the residual lake bed deposits, and J. B. Umpleby, in his geology of Lemhi County, written for the U. S. Geological Survey, states that:

"Salmon Lake was a geologic fresh water lake of the Miocene age, resulting from the upheaval of the Mother Lode. It occupied the Salmon River Valley from Northfork southward; the Pahsimeroi and Lemhi Valleys, with its outlet over the Lemhi-Birch Creek divide, whence it drained down Birch Creek. It was about 5,000 feet deep at its deepest place. About 5 million years ago the water of this lake began carving its way through the unheaved mass, creating the canyon and rapids of the Salmon River, one of the most wonderful and magnificent gorges that nature ever produced. Ever since that day the drainage of these valleys has been to the northwest, toward Columbia River."

PURPOSE

The Salmon National Forest, like the other national forests of the United States, was created to insure a perpetual supply of timber for industrial and commercial use; to preserve the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams for irrigation, domestic use, and water-power development; and to provide for the use of all resources which the forest

contains in ways which will make them of largest ultimate service. This means conservation through use, and all the various resources are managed, protected, and developed by the Government for the benefit of all its citizens collectively.

Timber, forage, water use, wildlife, recreation, and mineral development are encouraged so long as they do not interfere with more important public benefits.

Logging in Carl Gulch.

The Forest Service limits the amount of timber cut annually from a given area serving a definite market to the annual growth of timber on that area, and thus, by assuring local sawmills a continuous supply of timber for their operations, local industries and development are stabilized.

BE A REAL SPORTSMAN—HELP ENFORCE THE GAME LAWS

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TIMBER

A considerable portion of the Salmon Forest is well adapted to the growth of ponderosa pine, which grows in the lower altitudes. With increase in elevation, however, the type of timber changes to Douglas fir, and still higher up, to lodgepole pine. There are excellent stands of lodgepole pine in the Big Creek drainages and on the Northfork, but recent depredations of bark beetles have destroyed a great amount of this timber. Engelmann spruce appears in the canyons and moist situations, and even at medium altitudes within the lodgepole type. Limber pine and balsam occupy the higher elevations of the forest.

Ponderosa pine is the principal commercial species. It usually grows in open stands, trees reaching a good height and girth; and the trunks when mature being free from limbs make clear lumber. Next in commercial importance comes the Douglas fir, "the oak of evergreens." It is usually found on sites between the ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine. Owing to its great strength and durability, it is chiefly valuable for dimension stock in buildings, for bridge timbers, and for railroad ties. Lodgepole pine, which grows higher on the mountains, is also valuable commercially, being well suited for fence posts, poles, and ties. Because of its habit of growing in very thick stands and being usually straight and free from limbs, it produces very long logs or poles. Engelmann spruce is valuable as a source of lumber supply. Limber pine and balsam are chiefly valuable as watershed cover.

The Salmon National Forest has a timber stand of approximately 8 billion board feet, of which almost 4 billion feet is merchantable. Present demand for this timber is not great because of the vast stands still remaining in northern Idaho and in the Pacific States, much of which is more accessible to markets than is that on the Salmon National Forest.

YOU DISLIKE TO CAMP AMONG OLD TIN CANS; CLEAN UP YOUR CAMP

At present it is estimated that the Salmon Forest has an annual growth of 40 million board feet of lumber. According to the policy of the Forest Service, no more than this annual growth can be cut in one year. The manufacture of this amount of lumber would mean employment for many men, and increased income for the counties in which the forest is located. Twenty-five percent of the gross receipts from the forest is turned over to the counties to be used for roads and schools; in addition to this, 10 percent of the forest receipts is spent by the Forest Service in building and maintaining forest roads and trails within the State.

There are several small sawmills on the Salmon Forest which supply lumber and timbers for local needs. Farmers and other residents procure large quantities of fuel wood, posts, poles, derrick sets, house logs, etc., at a moderate cost. No forest products have yet been shipped out of the country.

Converting forage into wool and mutton.

GRAZING

Much high-class forage is produced within the Salmon National Forest. It grows on mountainous areas, usually in high elevations, and furnishes summer range for 15,000 head of cattle and horses, and 60,000 sheep. In winter, because of deep snow, this range is inaccessible, and stockmen must raise enough hay to carry their stock through the winter. Without the benefit of this summer range, the stockmen would be obliged to raise less stock, carrying only such animals as their ranches would sustain. Stock occupy the forest range from about the first

of May to the last of November though in higher altitudes, where snowfall is apt to be earlier, these dates are somewhat modified.

The policy of the Forest Service is one of continuous use to full capacity, which means that the range should be used so that its production of forage will not decrease in either quantity or quality. Many miles of drift fences have been built and many water developments and other improvements have been made in order to simplify handling livestock and secure proper use of forage. Grazing of livestock on the forest, by removing a considerable portion of the grasses and other highly inflammable vegetative growth, has a tendency to protect the forest from fire, although this may be offset by additional fires if stockmen and their employees are careless with fire in the mountains.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Lemhi County, commencing with the sensational discovery of placer gold at Leesburg in 1866, has yielded tremendous mineral wealth from year to year. Quartz veins were opened in various parts of the district and a dozen or more productive camps or towns were founded, some of which are still thriving and active. These veins have yielded quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, tungsten, and cobalt, which have contributed amazingly to the wealth of this Nation.

Mines are still operating pretty generally over the Salmon National Forest and prospectors are still uncovering hidden mineral wealth. Here are fresh fields for the practical mineral prospector, in districts where "float" is abundant and conditions as to timber and water are ideal. There are 26 recognized mineral districts within the forest, every one of which has contributed its wealth to commerce, and in every direction from Salmon City the hills are bisected with veins and ledges that invite the exploitation of the prospector. Mineral is one of the greatest undeveloped resources of the Salmon National Forest.

BE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT—DEAD OUT

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RECREATIONAL DELIGHTS

The Salmon National Forest possesses a wealth of natural parks, beside placid lakes and rippling streams, where "still stands the forest primeval." Nature lovers, seeking the grandeur of solitude, may find it here in districts rarely trodden by the foot of man. Recreational delights and cozy camp sites, as if made to order, are numerous. Scores of lakes and hundreds of inviting streams, many of which may be reached by automobile, offer exercise for the angler, and health and happiness to all.

Spawning salmon.

Streams and lakes abound in trout of various species, some of which attain tremendous size. Fishing is good. The Federal hatchery at Salmon City is annually hatching and planting millions of trout fry within the area, thus amply replenishing these waters from year to year. Better fishing than is offered within this forest is seldom found.

BIG GAME, TOO

For larger game, Salmon National Forest is well stocked with mule deer, so that in season no hunter need fail to secure his limit of venison. Big-horn sheep, mountain goat and pronghorn, or antelope, also range the wilds of this district, and one may frequently see bear, cougar, coyote, and lynx. Fur-bearers are further represented by the fox, mink, otter, beaver, muskrat, badger, and occasionally the raccoon. Also within this forest there are a few moose and elk or wapati, and the red deer of the plains is sometimes met.

Three great game refuges have been established within this forest, having the two-fold object of preserving the game and affording suitable breeding grounds. Bounds of these game refuges are well defined, and the Idaho State game laws are easily understood. Hunters from many parts of the world

" Good morning! What are you doing up here with us mountain goats? "

pay visits to this paradise of big game, and find its facilities for the display of their talents most exceptional.

In Idaho nature has afforded a vast measure of protection by intermountain isolation. State game laws provide wise restrictions as to bag limit and closed seasons, and officials of the Salmon National Forest adhere to a policy of protecting game of all kinds. This combination tends to insure perpetuation of game and attractive hunting conditions in the forest.

GUARD AGAINST STREAM POLLUTION

GAME BIRDS

Game birds of the desirable types are plentiful. Several varieties of wild ducks inhabit the lakes and rivers in numbers that allure the gunner in season. Swan, geese, and brant also visit these waters. In the mountains are found blue grouse, fool hen, and ptarmigan, and in the valleys great flocks of sage hens. Also there are a few flocks of the pinnated grouse, and along the streams the ruffed and willow grouse are frequently found. Ring-neck pheasant and California quail, by the sportsmen's plantation, have taken a firm hold upon the fields and valleys. Among natives, the curlew, gallinule or rail, and Wilson snipe are worthy of mention.

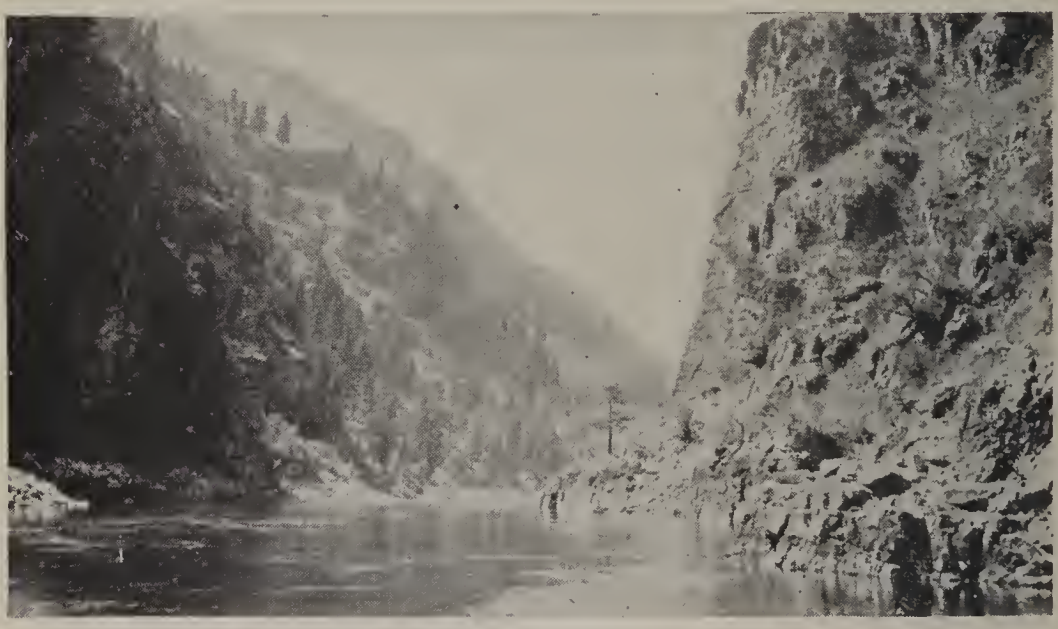
ACCESSIBILITY

The city of Salmon, and Salmon and Lemhi River Valleys are accessible to auto travel the year around. The Gilmore & Pittsburgh Railroad brings Salmon City into daily communication with the Oregon Short Line Railway at Armstead, Mont. U. S. Highway No. 93 traverses Lemhi County from north to south, and via this route the drive is always good. By branching at Challis to State Highway No. 27, the route is a speedway via Mackay, Arco, and Blackfoot to Pocatello, Salt Lake City, and all points east or west. Throughout the year these roads are kept in good condition.

Northward from Salmon, a standard highway, U. S. No. 93, takes the autoist up Northfork, across the Bitterroot Mountains into Montana, and direct to Missoula or Butte. Except when closed by deep snows this road is an attractive scenic drive and it is always open during the tourist season. Idaho State Highway No. 28 runs from Salmon City through Baker, Lemhi, Leadore, and Gilmore, thence on down Birch Creek to Reno, and on to Idaho Falls. This route, much traveled, will be kept open throughout the year. It is becoming a favorite way to and from Yellowstone Park. At Leadore this road sends a branch over the Rocky Mountains to Dillon, Mont.

These splendid highways are tapped at strategic points by forest roads that are highly important in opening up the country. Ten miles north of Challis,

U. S. Highway No. 93 is tapped by a forest road, ascending the Morgan Creek Valley and affording easy access to the Forney country, and at Forney this road continues on westward to Yellowjacket Camp, as well as northward to the Leacock Ranch on Big Creek. At Northfork post office this same U. S. highway is tapped by another important forest road, which takes the traveler down the Salmon River as far as Shoup on a good all-year-around road. From termini of these forest roads an excellent system of pack trails affords communication with Camas and Loon Creeks, Middlefork River, Horse Creek, and all remote sections of this forest, including the high wilderness known as the Big Horn Crags. Then again, the tourist seeking a realistic thrill may arrange at Salmon City for a boat trip down the box canyon of the Salmon River to Lewis-



Salmon River.

ton and way points, a voyage that is widely advertised, over the "River of No Return", because no boat making this trip is ever brought back up the river to Salmon City, as the swift rapids render this feat impossible.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Principal towns and outfitting points for remote back country trips are listed below:

Salmon City.—County seat of Lemhi County, Idaho; 1,500 population. Hotels, garages, ample stores, G. & P. Railroad station; on U. S. Highway

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
F.A. SILCOX, FORESTER

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO

BOISE MERIDIAN

1946

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Main motor highway
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Road not passable to motors
- Trail
- Railroad
- Telephone line
- Supervisor's headquarters
- Ranger station
- Triangulation station
- Lookout station
- House, cabin, other building

PREVENT FOREST FIRES IT PAYS

TO DARBY AND MISSOULA

TO ARMSTEAD AND BUTTE

TO STANLEY AND BOISE

TO MACKAY AND POCATELLO

TO IDAHO FALLS AND POCATELLO

No. 93 and Idaho State Highway No. 28. Long distance telephone. Distributing point for large agricultural, stock raising, and mining country, and outfitting point for many trips to the remote interior; also for boating trips to the central wilderness of Idaho. Situated on the historic Lewis and Clark Trail. Headquarters of Supervisor of Salmon National Forest. The salmon hatchery of the United States Bureau of Fisheries is also located here. Accessible always to autos from Salt Lake and Pocatello via Blackfoot, Mackay, and Challis; during most of the year good highways are open to Butte, Dillon, and Missoula, in Montana.

Baker (10 miles southeast of Salmon City).—Center of a prosperous farming and livestock community. General store and schoolhouse. On G. & P. Railroad and Idaho State Highway No. 28.

Tendoy (20 miles southeast of Salmon City).—Center of stock raising and mining. General store and school. On G. & P. Railroad and Idaho State Highway No. 28.

Lemhi (30 miles southeast of Salmon City).—Community center of stock raisers, farmers, and miners. General store and school. On G. & P. Railroad and Idaho State Highway No. 28.

Leadore (50 miles southeast of Salmon City).—Hotels, garages, service stations, general stores. Center of industrial stock raising and mining community. On G. & P. Railroad and Idaho State Highway No. 28. All of the foregoing towns are in the Lemhi Valley.

Gilmore (70 miles southeast of Salmon City).—At source of Lemhi River. Thriving mining camp, producing lead and silver. On G. & P. Railroad and Idaho State Highway No. 28. General store and hotel.

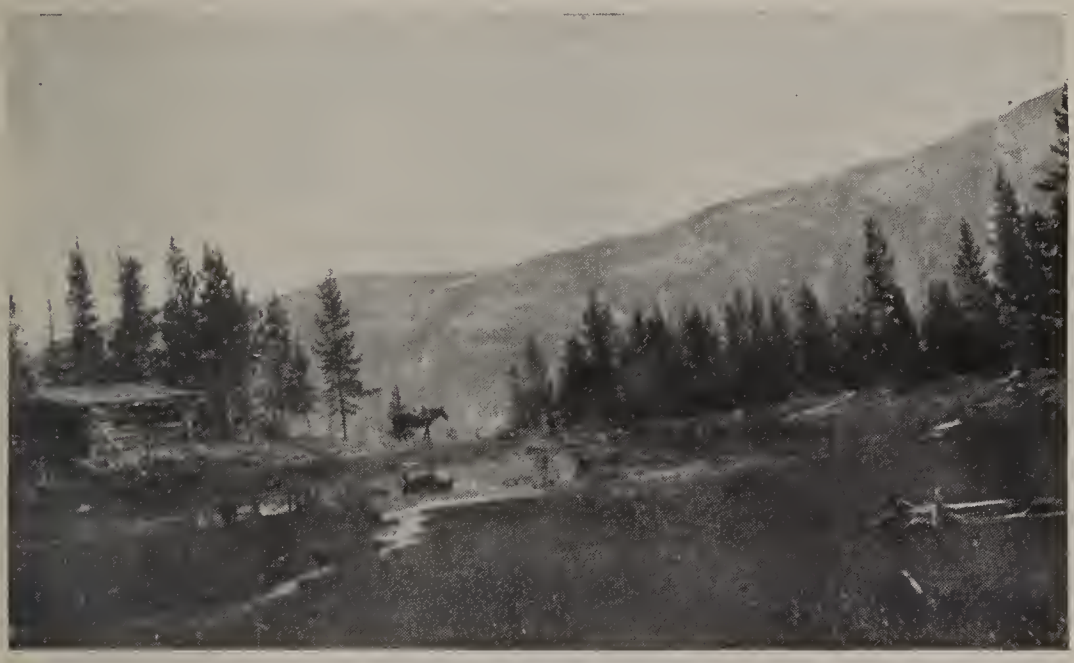
Carmen (5 miles north of Salmon City, near the mouth of Carmen Creek).—Agricultural community. Noted in history as site of Captain Bonneville's winter camp and fort. On Lewis and Clark Trail. By these explorers Carmen Creek was named Salmon

Run, but this name later gave way to that of an early settler on that creek. Along U. S. Highway No. 93.

Northfork (22 miles north of Salmon City, at confluence of Northfork and Salmon River).—General store. On U. S. Highway No. 93. On Lewis and Clark Trail.

Gibbonsville (35 miles north of Salmon City, on Northfork Creek).—Store and gas service. Once a thriving mining town of 2,000 inhabitants, of whom very few remain. On U. S. Highway No. 93 and Lewis and Clark Trail.

Ulysses (40 miles northwest of Salmon City, on Indian Creek).—Once a busy mining camp, but now practically deserted. Reached by auto over narrow mountain road from U. S. Highway No. 93 at Northfork.



Head of Sheep Creek.

Shoup (42 miles down Salmon River from Salmon City).—Center of mining district, with available hunters' guides for back country of Middlefork and lower Salmon River. Forest Service single-track road from U. S. Highway No. 93 at Northfork.

May (50 miles south of Salmon City, in Pahsimeroi River Valley).—Stock raising and mining community center. Hotel, general stores, garage.

Leesburg (15 miles from Salmon City by rough wagon road, or about 105 miles distant by auto road, via Morgan Creek and Forney, passable only during summer months).—Gold discovery here in 1866 induced the first permanent white settlement of this part of Idaho. Gold (placer) discovered here ran as high as $1.50 to the pan, and the camp's produc-

tion record is placed at 16 million dollars in bullion. One of the outstanding historical points of Idaho, Leesburg once had a population of 7,000, of whom only about a dozen remain. There is still some activity in mining, especially during the summer season.

Forney (84 miles from Salmon City via Morgan Creek forest road).—Hotel, gas station, and headquarters of several capable guides for hunters. In heart of a famous fishing and big-game district, an outfitting point for parties headed for Middlefork country, or Big Horn Crags. Accessible by autos from about June 15 to November 15.

Meyers Cove (95 miles from Salmon City).—At confluence of Camas and Silver Creeks, on the way to Middlefork country and Loon Creek. Good camp sites, good fishing, good hunting, and available game guides.

Yellowjacket.—Ancient mining camp, 12 miles west of Forney, where there is still some mining activity. Center of big-game hunting. No stores. Reached by auto road during summer and autumn.

SCENERY

Much of the terrain of Salmon National Forest is extremely rugged, precipitous, and picturesque. There are towering cliffs, appalling gorges, and mountain canyons, lofty peaks for the hill climber, and charming valley camp sites for the lovers of comfort in quietude. Cronk's Canyon on the Salmon River, 35 miles south of Salmon City on a standard highway, is known as the Royal Gorge of Idaho. Other worth-while scenes for the visiting tourist are the Pine Creek Rapids of the main river, just west of Shoup, the pinnacle rocks of Prairie Basin, the Napias Creek Falls, the painting and petroglyphic work of aborigines on Birch Creek and Salmon River, and the Lewis and Clark Trail through Lemhi County.

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD. GARBAGE, CRIPPLED GAME, AND BROKEN LAWS ARE POOR MONUMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN TO LEAVE BEHIND THEM

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BIG CREEK HOT SPRINGS

These mighty thermal springs rise over about a half acre of ground, and flow 3 or 4 second-feet of hot water, unvarying in temperature during the year. Many of the pools are constantly boiling, at a temperature sufficiently high to cook all kinds of meats or vegetables. These springs are the source of a large tributary of Big Creek, discharging into that stream only a few miles distant from its confluence with Salmon River. The springs are highly valued by the settlers as a relief for rheumatism and other afflictions. They have never been developed, but the ground is reserved by the Salmon National Forest for use of the general public. It offers facilities for a mammoth playground.

Williams Lake.

FIRE PROTECTION

To keep the forests green and productive, fire must be kept out. On the Salmon National Forest, summer rainfall is light and the humidity is often low. These conditions, together with the fact that the ground is covered with dead twigs and needles, brush, grass, etc., cause a very rapid spread of any fires that start.

Many forest fires are unavoidable, being caused by lightning, but there are altogether too many preventable fires which are due to man's carelessness. Next to controlling the blaze, the forest officer's most important duty is to apprehend and prosecute the persons responsible for man-caused fires. All persons

traveling in the forest should be careful in the use of matches and lighted cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, and in extinguishing camp fires, which should never be left until drenched with water and buried with earth. A sudden gust of wind may fan a spark into a flame that within a brief space of time will destroy many thousands of dollars' worth of property.

During the 5-year period ending with 1929, a total of 271 fires occurred on this forest, 63 of which were man-caused and, therefore, preventable. The 63 fires caused by man resulted in 25 arrests and convictions, but there are still too many fires. It costs thousands of dollars to put them out; they destroy valuable resources, and frequently cause loss of human life.

The Salmon National Forest has a very elaborate organization in the summer months for protecting the forest against fire. There are lookouts and smokechasers stationed upon prominent peaks and

Smokechaser.

so located throughout the forest as to be able to watch the largest possible area. The Forest Service has constructed 343 miles of grounded-circuit telephone lines, connecting the main office at Salmon with all ranger stations and all the various lookout stations.

THERE IS MORE HONOR IN GIVING THE GAME A SQUARE DEAL THAN IN GETTING THE LIMIT

HELP ENFORCE THE GAME LAWS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Forest Supervisor, Salmon, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Indianola Ranger Station, P. O., Northfork, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Hughes Creek Ranger Station, P. O., Northfork, Idaho.

Forest Ranger, Salmon, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Lemhi Ranger Station, P. O., Lemhi, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Copper Creek Ranger Station, P. O., Forney, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Junction Ranger Station, P. O., Leadore, Idaho.

Forest Ranger at Yellowjacket Ranger Station, P. O., Forney, Idaho.

Results of a forest fire.

Additional information with regard to the Salmon National Forest will be furnished gladly by the officers named above.

Telephone lines connect the headquarters of all these officers, and may be used by the public in emergencies. Travelers are invited to register at any of these stations in order that they may be located in case messages are received for them.

IT IS EASIER TO PREVENT THAN TO EXTINGUISH FIRES. READ THE "SIX RULES FOR FIRE PREVENTION"

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FOREST

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. No smoking while in motion except on two-way roads. If you wish to smoke, STOP, SMOKE, PUT OUT your match and abandoned "smoke" and then proceed.

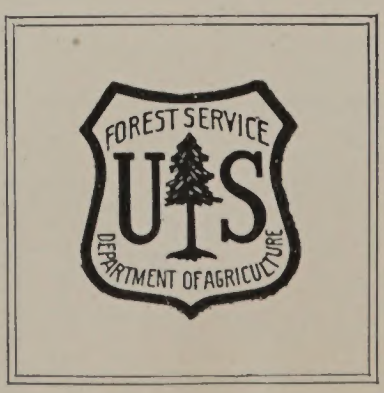
3. **Making camp.**—Before building a camp fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FIRE AND BE SURE THAT IT IS ENTIRELY OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE IT. SET AN EXAMPLE FOR THE OTHER FELLOW.



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THE NEXT FELLOW WILL APPRECIATE YOUR CLEAN CAMP

SIX RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

1. **Purification.**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil or chlorinate all suspected water.

2. **Garbage.**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.

3. **Excretions.**—Bury a foot deep all human excrement at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.

4. **Washings.**—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.

5. **Toilets.**—Use public toilets where available. They are properly located. Toilets should be at least 200 feet from streams and not in gulches.

6. **Observe laws.**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or U. S. forest officer.

EVERY FOREST FIRE MEANS LESS WATER FOR STREAM FLOW AND DOMESTIC USE

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